

THE SOVIET REVISIONISTS
AND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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THE SOVIET REVISIONISTS AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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The Czechoslovak people are living through difficult days, they are being threatened from within and from without. This is the result of the treachery of the Khrushchov revisionists, of the Czechoslovak revisionists, of the internal Czechoslovak reaction, of the external revisionist coalition and of the world imperialist-capitalist coalition.

Numerous enemies have been after the Czechoslovak people with a view to enslaving them for ever. All of them pose as their «faithful friends», they all speak of «giving the Czechoslovak people the freedom, the democracy which they are losing», but they all dig the grave for them. The Novotny clique started to dig the grave for the Czechoslovak people. That clique tied up the destinies of Czechoslovakia with the Khrushchovites. Novotny was Khrushchov's beloved and respected son. After Khrushchov's «death» Novotny's positions remained still firm, both within and without the revisionist herd. But even when the centrifugal forces began to spread from the epicentre of modern revisionism, Novotny and his clan stood firm by Brezhnev-Kosygin as their ardent defenders and as first-rate anti-Marxist fighters.

The attitude of Novotny and his clan towards the German Democratic Republic, a very sensitive point this of the revisionist camp, was likewise «very

good», that is pro-Ulbricht, and there appeared no sign of reapprochement, like that of the Rumanians, with the Federal Republic of Germany. Indeed, on this issue the Soviet revisionists had themselves many sins and accounts to render.

No internal special crisis whatsoever took place in economy and no disastrous moral and political degeneration gnawed at the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Republic as was the case with the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries. But something unexpected happened here. Novotny's feet and those of his clan trembled, and he was finally liquidated.

The removal of Novotny and his clan, who seemed the strongest in the revisionist countries, was effected by the clique of Dubcek, a man until recently unknown and having no authority, surrounded by his revisionist accomplices and also by ultras released from jails. Surprisingly, the men of the Novotny clique did not put up any resistance at all; on the contrary, they themselves contributed to their own destruction, tended their resignations and retreated like scabby curs, as if someone was commanding them from the backstage to act in such a way.

All this shows that the Czechoslovak issue in fact must not be so easy. Here, there is a big plot hatched against a people, against a country that occupies an important strategic position in Europe. Thus, Czechoslovakia has been the chessboard, and the cliques that went away, that came and that will come, are only pawns in the hands of the Soviet

revisionists and of U.S. imperialism. International Maffia is acting freely in Czechoslovakia.

We had already foreseen the process of disintegration of the revisionist camp, we had explained and substantiated it in a Marxist-Leninist way, and we have not been mistaken. The Czechoslovak events, which are a part of this process, once more confirm our conclusions.

The modern revisionists in various countries are striving for complete detachment from Soviet revisionism and are forging new ties, alliances and bridges with U.S. imperialism and world capitalism. The greatest, more concrete, more realistic example in this direction is provided by Soviet revisionism itself which is bound from head to foot in a chain of agreements with the United States of America and with world capitalism. This alliance dominates today the capitalist and revisionist world. The two great capitalist powers are striving to dominate the world and to divide the spheres of influence, putting on the forefront the fight against Marxism-Leninism, against socialism, against revolution. This scramble of theirs for spheres of influence includes also the question of keeping their satellites under rule. Of course, this brings about also the detachment of the satellites from one power and their dependence on the other. Thus, there is taking place a fight of wolves, plots and intrigues are being hatched at the expense of the peoples of many countries, the Czechoslovak people included.

Czechoslovakia, a revisionist satellite of the Soviet revisionists, is now striving to detach herself from the Khrushchovites and to ally herself with

the Americans and with Western capitalism. In these efforts, the Czechoslovak reaction and revisionists have the aid of world capitalism.

The Soviet, Polish and German revisionists, in the first place followed at a certain distance by the Bulgarians, and, still further, by the Hungarians, — the latter wanting just to say that «we, too, are in this midst» — are exerting blackmail and successive pressures on the Dubcek clique so as to make them submit to them, so as not to let them turn away from their fold, etc., etc. They accuse the revisionist Dubcek clique of all what they themselves had done previously and on a much larger scale. In other words, they tell the Dubcek clique: «You must not have ties with the United States of America, whereas we, — yes, you must not maintain diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, whereas we — yes, you must not receive credits from the capitalists, whereas we — yes,» and so on. The Soviet threats went so far as to include an armed intervention in Czechoslovakia allegedly under the camouflage of the Warsaw Treaty and for alleged «troop manoeuvres». And this brutal threat has not ended yet. Now thousands of «tourists» from the Soviet Union and from other revisionist countries, who in reality are military men, are flooding Czechoslovakia and are practically replacing the regular armies.

That the Soviet and Czechoslovak revisionists would come to such a point, we are not surprised at all, for we know and we have said it that bandits settle accounts among themselves in bandit-like ways.

But the question may arise: why did the Soviets let Novotny, their own man, down and cast him off like an old cloak, and are now exerting such scandalous pressures and blackmail? What may have happened?

Let us try to analyze such facts as are known for the time being. The crisis of the Novotny clique started as far back as last year, but it was still a slight one foreshadowing nothing tragic. It seemed as if there was just an ordinary opposition between its members. Truly, some students were making a bit of noise on festive days, some Slovak nationalists were becoming recalcitrant from time to time, but nothing foretold what would actually happen. Dubcek was to appear later, he came out of the «low grounds» of Slovakia and of the «party» school in Moscow where he had studied. The only «clash», if we may call it such, occurred at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak revisionist party, between Novotny and Dubcek, when the latter's name appeared for the first time. Novotny was abandoned, first by his comrades and supporters like Hendrych, Koutsky, etc., and then by the others. Why? And the Soviet leaders who followed the debates in the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in detail, who had contacts and long and direct talks with the Novotnyites and their opponents, who knew their thoughts and overt and covert actions, who knew, perhaps better than the Czechoslovaks themselves, the country's political, economic and military situation, did they not see what direction the events were taking? One can hardly

imagine that the leadership of a great power pursuing an imperialist and chauvinistic policy should not feel which way the winds were blowing in its zones of influence. The Soviet revisionists did not only have full knowledge of what was happening in Czechoslovakia, but they were the instigators, plotters, organizers. The opposite version, that they should not have known, is absolutely out of question. Then, judging by events, it follows that the Soviet revisionist leadership abandoned Novotny for someone else, for the Dubcek clique.

But how is such a thing possible, if we admit that Novotny and his clique were closely allied with the Soviet revisionist leadership? This seems contradictory. The key to the explanation is to be sought in Moscow, in the struggle and compromises of the various rival Soviet revisionist groups.

It seems that not all the Soviet revisionist leaders were for Novotny and his clique. Some of them did not like Novotny, they wanted to have him cleared away, to get rid of him and replace him with another more liberal clique. It follows thereby that the Soviet revisionist leadership is split on this key problem, that it is not only Czechoslovakia but also the Soviet revisionist leaders who are at the crossroads. Therefore, we must accept the version that in the Soviet revisionist leadership there have been two trends, one of which, the more liberal one, dominated, organized the Czechoslovak intrigue, allowed it and helped it to develop and, finally, consummated it. Novotny was overthrown, Dubcek came to power, the Soviet revisionist leadership «did not interfere in the

internal affairs of Czechoslovakia», etc. The Czechoslovak reaction, however, raised its head, it activated itself, the Hungarian events were being repeated without firing a shot. Then, and only then, the revisionist conservatives and the army must have taken again the preponderance and, thus, began the second phase of the scandal on the part of the Soviet revisionists.

The Czechoslovak revisionist Dubcek clique seemed to have received good assurances from the Soviet revisionist leadership for achieving their ends. In its procedures, they resorted to the old Khrushchov tactics for the exposure of revisionist Novotny whom they surnamed «Stalinist». They started to accuse Gottwald, Slansky was revived, they started to rehabilitate the traitors, to attack 1948 and to accuse Stalin of interference in the affairs of the Czechoslovak courts, and other base things of this kind.

However, this revisionist plot, created and backed up by the Soviet revisionists, must not have been an isolated objective. The same process began in Poland against Gomulka and his revisionist clique. In this latter country, it was the students that rose up, while the chiefs of the plot stayed ostensibly in the shade.

In the meantime there was nothing astir in the German Democratic Republic. We must draw the conclusion that the first stage was the encirclement of the German Democratic Republic by the states with governments absolutely detached from the Soviet Union or in agreement with it, when, at a second stage, following the successful outcome

of the first, a new group, the ones that organized the plot in Czechoslovakia and Poland, would have come to power there. Thus, in case Dubcek would come to power, in case Gomulka would be overthrown and the German Democratic Republic isolated, changes would absolutely take place in the Soviet Union. The plotters behind the plotters were hoping for success.

In Poland, Gomulka suppressed his opponents for the time being, the plot against him failed. He «played» the card of the Soviet Army which is stationed on Polish territory — the Soviet revisionists' conservative card.

It seems that the secret Soviet revisionist plot in Czechoslovakia and Novotny's overthrow have been carried out without the knowledge of Ulbricht and Gomulka who stood one hundred percent against this plot, what they made clear from the very outset. The Dresden meeting was held at their request, the exercises of the Warsaw Treaty armies on Czechoslovak territory were carried out on their insistence and, of late, the meeting of the five, without the Czechoslovaks who refused to attend, was held also at their determined request for certain.

The Soviet revisionists saw that the Dubcek clique had gone back on the word they had jointly agreed upon. The Dubcek clique, after having subdued the Novotny clique, gave freedom to home

reaction in order to secure the support of external reaction which began to concern itself more and more powerfully by supporting the Czechoslovak liberalism, but without openly burning its fingers

as during the Hungarian counter-revolution. The times were not the same. The Soviet-U.S. alliance had to be preserved, for it was under its shadow that all these transformations were taking place. The impression had to be produced that this was an internal affair of the Czechoslovaks, it was the normal continuation of the 20th Congress, of the policy of coexistence and of «destalinisation». For, in the final analysis, many secret ties of the plot were in common American-Soviet and American-West German hands.

It was not fortuitous that Bonn so ardently greeted the new revisionist team that seized power in Prague and that the leadership of the German Democratic Republic was the first to sound the alarm for this change. They felt that the changes in Czechoslovakia were very much and unexpectedly in compliance with Bonn's new «eastern policy», that the step taken by Prague towards the Federal Republic was, not only a hopeful sign, but also a concrete gesture that had won the admiration and encouragement of Moscow. Though not officially, the German Democratic Republic was put on sale and the prices could be different. The fact is that the changes in Prague speeded up the conclusion of a series of important agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union which were previously frozen up, such as the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. Consular Agreement, the signature of the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the establishment of the Moscow-New York Airline, the beginning of talks on the question of missiles and antimissiles, and many others.

It is a fact, likewise, that on the Czechoslovak issue, the American press and that of Bonn, in general, are staying several steps behind, so as to give the impression of, allegedly, noninterference in this troubled situation which is entirely to their advantage. Their actions in support of Czechoslovak revisionism and reaction are numerous and powerful, but underground and unseizable by the Soviet revisionists, so that the latter should not be able to use them and make a noise.

The Soviet revisionists, seeing that they had let the bird escape from their hands, that they were losing control on Czechoslovakia, set in motion such «big measures» as blackmail, threats, recriminations to the Dubcek clique, which did not retreat from its road, but only ordered to lower somewhat the compromising tone of the triumphant shouts of the Czechoslovak reaction.

But Novotny and the Novotnyites could no longer come back to power. Chervonenko and the Soviet Embassy in Prague were provoking in vain by contacting overthrown Novotny. Leaflets were being printed in the Soviet Embassy on behalf of the «Czechoslovak people», on behalf of the «Czechoslovak worker militia», of the «Czechoslovak workers» who, allegedly alarmed that socialism was being endangered, went almost to such lengths as to ask for the aid of the «Soviet brothers». They were all revisionist affairs of plot, blackmail, threat. All this was backing up the arrival in great numbers of Soviet marshals in Prague, of Grechko, of various delegations and, finally, of Kosygin himself, allegedly to spend his holidays, but in fact to exert

pressure. They accomplished nothing but the military exercises of the Warsaw Treaty, which were a part of their big plan of pressures.

However, unable to achieve their aim, the Soviet, German, Polish, Bulgarian and Hungarian revisionists addressed each a threatening letter to Czechoslovakia and called her up to the Warsaw Court. Dubcek did not go there. He did not pay attention to the threats of the other revisionists. The Soviet revisionists failed with shame all along the line. They did not only lose their domination in Czechoslovakia, they lost also that faith still remaining to them in the Gomulka and Ulbricht cliques, not to speak of the Kadar clique, whose turn has come to «liberate themselves» ostensibly from them.

The Czechoslovak revisionists enjoy the backing of imperialism and external reaction. They have the open support of Tito who, by the statement he made, gives to understand that he has knowledge of the threads of the Soviet-Dubcek-imperialist plot. They have the support of Rumania, as well.

The Soviet revisionists were still more deeply submerged in their defeat by the collective letter adopted by the Soviet leadership at the ridiculous meeting it organized during these recent few days in the Polish capital with the revisionist leaders of Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria, through which they ask Dubcek and his company not to go beyond the limit of what Moscow would allow in the home and foreign policies of Czechoslovakia.

The hypocritic and fraudulent signatories of

the Warsaw letter are like the thieves that shout saying they have got hold of the thief. These traitors to Marxism-Leninism and to their peoples accuse the Czechoslovak traitors of having betrayed Marxism-Leninism and Czechoslovakia. But the said letter clearly shows the plot hatched up by the Soviet revisionists, the Dubcek clique and world counter-revolution against the Czechoslovak people. In this letter it is admitted that the Soviets had agreed with the Dubcek clique to clear the Novotny clique from their midst. It is indicated in it that the Dubcek clique did not keep the promise made for the dirty bargainings that had been struck behind the scenes. Thus, after having settled accounts with Novotny, «the train did not keep to the pre-established rails».

The change of the revisionist guard in Czechoslovakia could not be done without some great political reasons. One of these main issues, which the Soviet revisionists wished would take a new course, was the German issue, the liquidation of the political disputes with the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the two German states. Antonin Novotny cannot be judged more liberal than Dubcek on the German issue.

Then the question arises: why were «these brave» revisionists, who were gathered in Warsaw, so much alarmed by the fact that the Dubcek clique is endangering the security of the Warsaw countries and, at the same time, approve Antonin Novotny's purge? They fear a chain reaction. What would happen to Ulbricht, after Novotny's purge?

Can't the Soviet revisionist clique find fault with him? They can, for he has loads of them.

Nobody can be convinced that the Soviet-Americans are not preparing a big plot, clearing all obstacles on the way to the unification of the two German states, according to their agreements and plans. The shouts that the revisionists are launching from Warsaw are also planned, inasmuch as these fiendish Soviet-American plans are not always realized in the way they like it. This is liked by some and disliked by others, some are quick at understanding it, others are not so quick, some are deceived, others are not, some submit and others do not.

The Warsaw letter, then, written by traitors, plotters and anti-Marxist individuals, is a false, a sham document. Nothing of what is said in it represents the truth. The whole thing is a piece of demagogery. The Soviet revisionists, admitting the plot with allegedly «political, social, party» terms, are seeking to prevent the worst. Tomorrow, the Soviet people will call them to account for this dirty activity. By admitting their plot with such terms, the Soviets admit, on the other side, their interference in the internal affairs of other parties and states. In Czechoslovakia they overthrew Novotny, the First Secretary of the Party and President of the Czechoslovak Republic. Anything contrary which they may say on this issue, is a lie and sheer demagogery.

The ill-famed Warsaw letter clearly points out that these anti-Marxist signatories fully agree with any structural and economic change whatsoever that

the revisionist Dubcek clique has made and will make. A Homeric laughter would rise in the world in case these revisionists, who have restored capitalism in their respective countries, would recommend Czechoslovakia a *de facto et de jure* socialist regime.

But what do these revisionist ideologists really demand from Warsaw?

They demand that the Dubcek clique should follow the Moscow course as it was decided upon behind the scenes, in a word, to build up capitalism in Czechoslovakia, but without making much noise, preserving the sham and demagogic forms, not allowing the Czechoslovak reactionaries to make too much fuss. Thus, the Soviet revisionists advise the Czechoslovak revisionists «to draw their chestnuts out of the fire without burning their fingers».

The Soviet and the other revisionists are scared to death by their successive defeats. The defeat in Czechoslovakia will cost them much, that is why the Warsaw letter which indicates their great embarrassment, the fear of defeat, can have no political, ideological and moral basis whatsoever.

The bankrupt traitors are striving in vain to put a sign of equality between this letter of traitors and the historic Marxist-Leninist letters of great Stalin addressed to the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1948.

Stalin's historic letters addressed to the Yugoslav Communist Party are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents, for they are based on objective reality, they are inspired by a high revolutionary

spirit, by a great Marxist-Leninist, by a bolshevik party, as was at that time the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by a great land of socialism, as the Soviet Union was during Stalin's life time.

But by whom is the Warsaw letter signed? By a certain Brezhnev, by Kosygin and Podgorny, three arch-traitors, who, though themselves closely allied with U.S. imperialism, accuse the Czechoslovak revisionists of allying themselves with the Americans, who, though having themselves caused the party to degenerate, advise Dubcek to observe «party rules and norms». They have established capitalism in their country and ask Dubcek not to do this, they maintain relations and carry out big commercial transactions with Bonn and tell Dubcek not to have relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

But the revisionists of the Warsaw meeting need this out-and-out demagogery and this ill-famed letter only for home consumption. They fear, especially the pressure by the revolutionaries and by the healthy part of the Soviet Army and its officers, educated by Stalin and the Bolshevik party, who are becoming aware that the revisionists have betrayed the behest of Lenin, of the Bolsheviks, of Stalin, that they have frustrated the victories of October Revolution and the superhuman sacrifices of the Soviet people. Therefore, they must say something to the Soviet people, to the Bulgarian and other peoples. Thus, the opportunity, the diversion, was created so that numerous articles should fill «Pravda», «Isvestia» and even Bulgaria's «Rabotnichesko Delo» which carries an article entitled

«Counter-revolution Must be Rooted Out» at a time when jails in Bulgaria are filled everyday with the most revolutionary sons of the Bulgarian people. But who can ignore the fact that in Bulgaria the worthless revisionist Zhivkov clique is kept on its feet only by the Antropov agency?

Revisionist Gomulka needs this letter to consolidate his shattered home positions and, at the same time, the Warsaw revisionists need it to tell their Soviet colleagues to be careful no to act towards them as they did towards the Czechoslovaks.

By their hysterical shouts against Czechoslovakia, by beating their chests, the Soviet revisionists want to show their zeal and to conceal their plot. But their zeal went to such lengths that the letter itself admits that the Warsaw Treaty, signed for other purposes, in the hands of the Soviet revisionist bandits, has been converted into a means of attack on those participants who do not submit to the Soviet revisionists.

The Albanian Party and Government which have longsince denounced the fiendish, aggressive and hostile aims of the Soviet revisionists, have not been mistaken. Woe those who fear the Soviet revisionists, be the latter alone or united with their friends of the Warsaw team, be they alone or united with the imperialists and capitalists in the world. The Soviet revisionists and any other enemy are well aware of what lies in store for them if they dare lay their hands on Albania. The Warsaw Treaty has become invalid for the People's Republic of Albania. What charges do the Soviet

revisionists finally level against the Czechoslovak revisionists?

According to them, their mortal sin is allegedly the publication of their «2,000 word statement». The Soviet revisionists are shouting that «socialism has been endangered in Czechoslovakia», because a certain Caesar has come to the top and because «freedom» has been given to the press. But why has «freedom» been given to the press, why did these things happen, where do they draw their source from? Of course, it cannot be the Soviet and other revisionists who can reveal the secret.

The revisionists, headed by the Soviet ones, accuse the Czechoslovaks precisely of the fact that they proceeded further and faster than they did themselves, that they allowed the logic of treachery to act overtly and rapidly and did not know or did not want to keep under their control the propaganda which is laying bare the dirty linen of the Czechoslovaks, which is presenting their reality as they desired and acquired it, which is likewise laying bare to the Soviets the reality that they are striving to camouflage. The radio, television and press control is one of the weapons left to the Soviet revisionists and their satellites to deceive the world.

Following the scandalous letter they sent to Czechoslovakia from Warsaw, after they lost the first round and were discredited, the Soviet revisionists are now asking for a friendly tête-à-tête with Czechoslovakia. Talks behind the scenes are continuing to find a compromise, to save the face to the Soviets, but their face will be blackened still more.

The bankrupt Waldeck Rochet who went to Moscow for this purpose and then to Prague, demanded the holding of a meeting of the European revisionist parties to judge the Soviet-Czechoslovak dispute. The head of the French revisionists had the approval of the Kremlin chiefs for this proposal. But when they saw that the majority of the revisionist parties of Europe went on record in support of Dubcek, they made haste to advise their servant that he should withdraw his proposal, for a meeting in such conditions would mean a failure in advance of the Moscow meeting which is said to be held in November.

Tito, likewise, personally entered the arena of the struggle. It is said that he might go also to Prague, a «fine» prospect! We shall witness new clashes.

The positions of the Czechoslovak revisionists are being consolidated, the Soviet revisionists can do nothing else but allow themselves to be further discredited or to be overthrown, and let others come to «accept the present status quo» and allegedly «settle» the conflict. The crisis is deepening in the fold of the revisionists. This is good for the revolutionary forces in these countries and in the world.

The whole fuss the Krushchov revisionists are raising is immoral and will be a soap bubble. The Dubcek clique, by manoeuvring, is forging ahead in its reactionary business. Its reply letter, an allegedly moderate and explanatory one, leaves no way out, it levels and answers charges, tries to explain the situation and circumstances and

expresses astonishment with regard to what is said and demanded. Both parties are getting prepared for the extraordinary congress of the Czechoslovak revisionist party, the Czechs as the hosts, the Soviets as diversionists. During this period there will be polemics, calls and secret organizing activities, each one vying to gain ground for himself.

What will result from all this? It is difficult to fully foresee, but many things are clearly seen right now.

To the Soviet revisionists this means a thorough-going defeat which cannot help having grave consequences for them. The Czechoslovak plot and the loss of Czechoslovakia cannot remain without consequences for the revisionists themselves. The main persons responsible for this defeat will be sacrificed. But the matter will not end at that: either Czechoslovakia will be further liberalized or contradictions will sharpen more.

The loss of Czechoslovakia will not promote the theses of modern revisionism. The borders of the Soviet Union, with the detachment of Czechoslovakia, with a Poland astir and instable, are becoming less defended, they are even now directly threatened. The German issue will without fail bring about exasperation, consequently also the weakening of the defence of the Soviet Union. The Warsaw Treaty has become a rag, a treaty defending no more the «friends», but attacking them and plotting against them. The conservative revisionist wing in the Soviet Union will react and will resort to lies but its reaction will further reveal the treachery of the Soviet revisionists. And

in the Soviet Union itself there are forces, there are revolutionaries who do not sleep and who will exploit the situation. In the Soviet Union nothing can be expected from the changes that may be made in the fold of the clique. The good will come only from revolution, from the barrel of the gun, from a radical purge of the revisionist filth and rottenness.

While undergoing a deep internal crisis, the Soviet revisionists will strive to give the impression that they are in unity inside, especially now on the threshold of the «international» Moscow conference which they are preparing for November, a conference appearing, just as we have foreseen it, very much compromised.

The Soviet revisionists are in trouble: they want to dominate Czechoslovakia again, but at the same time they cannot take measures to mend their blunder with regard to Novotny. Gomulka, Ulbricht and, as it seems, the Soviet army stand for an «iron hand» in Czechoslovakia. But this has no chance of success, it would be a big world scandal. All the revisionists in the world are against such a measure. Rochet, Pajetta, and others hurried to Moscow, surely to tell the Soviets not to do such a thing, for otherwise they, too, would abandon them. Then, there would be neither a Moscow conference nor anything else. Blackmail vs. blackmail. So that the Soviet revisionists are caught strangled by their own treachery. They will try to come to terms with Dubcek and to save their honour; they will agree to the conditions laid down by the Czechoslovaks. The latter,

on their part, will pursue their own course, they will also receive credits from the Soviets, they will become absolutely independent, they will ally themselves with the Americans, with Bonn and with anyone they chose and, for the time being, superficially, they will prattle about «friendship» with the Soviet Union, etc.

Later on we shall witness the realisation of new plans framed up by U.S. imperialism and by Bonn. Their principal aim is to have the German Democratic Republic swallowed up by the German Federal Republic. This will be achieved without war, through the capitulation of the Soviet revisionists, under the shadow of the U.S. — Soviet Holy Alliance and the transfer of the epicentre of the counter-revolutionary war to Asia.

This whole plot of the Soviet revisionists, at the first stage aimed at liquidating the Novotny clique and bringing the Dubcek clique to power, at the second stage at overthrowing the Dubcek clique, with all the known range of blackmail, threats and the ill-famed Warsaw letter, at the third stage will see the crowning of the defeat of the Soviet revisionists and their going to Canossa. This for certain will result in a high-sounding communiqué stating that there has been reached «the peak of the sincere and everlasting friendship between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia». Their plot brought to the Soviet revisionists only one victory — that their servitor Theodore Zhivkov, Bulgaria's Prime Minister, expelled the Ambassador and all the officials of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Albania from Bulgaria. This, at least,

makes up a condolence for the loss of Czechoslovakia, and when the other satellites will also be lost, they may continue to reap such victories, but it does not matter at all to the People's Republic of Albania. Our mountains will always remain high.

With Dubcek's advent to power, there was talk in the suspicious diplomatic circles of the Yugoslavs, Rumanians and Hungarians, of the revival of the old pacts of the Little Entente. Yugoslavia and Rumania established diplomatic relations with Bonn and are receiving credits from it. De Gaulle is welcomed as a God in Rumania, while Tito praises him for his wise economic policy. Now they will work so that reaction in Czechoslovakia may be stabilized, that Czechoslovakia may gradually take the road of Yugoslavia and Rumania, abandon *de facto* all the alliances and agreements with the East. During the same period, they will work in this direction towards Germany, too, so that it may get rid of Ulbricht and of his clique, by bringing in his stead a «more liberal» one who may strike bolder arrangements with Bonn, and the Soviet Union, whether it likes it or not, will find itself in the spider's web it has woven itself.

All these actions being undertaken by the Soviet revisionists towards Czechoslovakia are aimed at persuading the Dubcek group to preserve something of the appearances of a friendship of mere form with them if not more. And they will do every thing in their power, through all sorts of flatteries, manoeuvres and lies, in order to draw the Dubcek clique nearer to them and normalize somewhat the situation, at least, temporarily.

The Soviet revisionists' days are numbered. Through flatteries, threats or diversion, they will strive to mend the tragic error they committed by abandoning Novotny so as, although unable to bring the latter again to power, at least to have a big Novotny majority, their partisans, in the new Czechoslovak leadership that will emerge from the Autumn Congress. But this is sheer daydreaming. The Soviet revisionists will make many scandalous attempts up to this congress to attain their ends. That is why they will be still more exposed before the eyes of the world and their revisionist friends will still more revolt against them.

Thus, scandals and defeats lie in store for the modern revisionists and, in the first place, for the Soviet revisionists. Those who criticized and slung mud on Stalin's correct, duly weighed actions, when he wrote a letter to the Yugoslav Communist Party and invited it to the comradely meeting of the Informbureau, the same people are today threatening with military intervention precisely for things of which these traitors are the initiators, creators, preachers, defenders and greatest executors, in theory and practice.

Time and actions expose treason. Again time extols the glorious Marxist-Leninist cause of Joseph Stalin who, by condemning Tito and Titoism, condemned all this garbage.

The Soviet men and women and all the peoples of the countries where the revisionists are ruling cannot help seeing where the revisionist treacherous line is leading the Soviet Union itself and the

other revisionist countries to. The Czechoslovak events help them to realize that the center of treachery to Marxism-Leninism, revolution and socialism is in Moscow, that its guide is the Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgorny clique and the other revisionist chiefs, and that, without liquidating this center, the danger threatening the land of October Revolution and of the Soviets cannot be sidetracked. The treachery of Gomulka, Dubcek and others is nothing else but a component part of this thorough-going treachery. Therefore, in order to successfully fight the ruling cliques of the various revisionist countries the spearhead of the fight must be directed not only against the local revisionists, but, at the same time, against the international Soviet center of modern revisionism as well.

The situation for the Czechoslovak people is grave, but not desperate. Only the confidence in their own forces and in the healthy international Marxist-Leninist forces will pave the way of salvation for them. The Czechoslovak revolutionary Marxist-Leninists must create the new genuinely Marxist-Leninist Czechoslovak Communist Party, which should declare merciless war to the Dubcek revisionist party, to all the parties of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and which should strive to rally the Czechoslovak working class and people for war, for armed revolution against all the internal revisionists of every hue and party, against the Czechoslovak bourgeois reaction and its parties, against the Soviet, Titoite, Polish, German, Hungarian and other revisionists, against U.S. impe-

rialism and all the world bourgeoisie and capitalism.

A great, arduous, but entirely possible task this! A brilliant example is provided by the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, by the Party of Labor of Albania and the Albanian people who are fighting and winning on all fronts against countless enemies. This road, which is the road of freedom, of Marxism-Leninism, must be pursued also by the hard working Czechoslovak people and the genuine Czechoslovak Marxist-Leninists. The other road is that of compromise and slavery. We advise them to choose the former, for we wish them well and we shall help them on this road with all our forces.

People who, for a period, be it even a short one, lose their revolutionary vigilance, weaken or lose their militant spirit to defend their independence and their rights, are faced with many evildoings plotted by their internal and external enemies. We are living and fighting in such times when the peoples should not allow themselves to be overcome by sleep, when they should not be lulled like babies in cradles by the demagogic of a handful of traitors who are forging heavy chains for them. The peoples must become aware of their strength and rôle and must not allow this strength to be used as a protection by a group of swindlers, turncoats and traitors hired out to the local bourgeoisie and foreign capital. The peoples who lacked vigilance and, as a grave consequence, lost their freedom and rights acquired through sacrifices and bloodshed must not only become aware that in them and in them alone

exists that colossal force of salvation, but they must organize this force as soon as possible and, in a militant way, to deal an immediate deathblow at the internal enemy and his external ally.

To be conscious of one's own force means to distinguish between one's forces and those of the enemy, it means to organize one's own forces and declare merciless and uncompromising war to the forces of the enemy until complete victory is achieved.

To gain self-confidence means never to soften one's heart towards the enemy, not to lay the slightest confidence and hope in him, not to trust his manoeuvres and tricks and not to be lenient towards him even after victory. One must always cut off the head of the snake.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the other peoples of the countries of people's democracy of Europe, with the exception of the Albanian people, lost their vigilance, and the enemy of the peoples, of Marxism-Leninism, of socialism and communism — modern revisionism, has caught them by their necks, is oppressing them, is selling them out to world imperialism.

The Czechoslovak crisis is neither a fortuitous and unexpected phenomenon, nor an isolated crisis. It is a part of the deep-going crisis of modern revisionism, the epicentre of which is in the Soviet Union. This crisis is felt also beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union, in its satellites which are seeking to free themselves from the yoke of Soviet revisionism.

Soviet revisionism is undergoing some grave

crises for which it is paying dearly, and it is precisely in the out-and-out Khrushchov treachery that one should look for the great evil which must be made short work of by fire and revolution.

The treachery towards the camp of socialism was initiated by Tito, it was strengthened by Krushchov and it is being consummated by the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique and by all the modern revisionist traitors who follow them or who have abandoned them and are acting in full freedom.

The traitors to Marxism-Leninism rose like rabid wolves to strangle the voice of the Party of Labor of Albania which mercilessly exposed their treachery. The Party of Labor of Albania heroically coped with the storms, it smashed its ideological enemies, it exposed them, it forecast what is now happening and, based on Marxism-Leninism, it is further forecasting the development of the revisionist crisis and the outbreak of the second proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet revisionists will render account to the Soviet and world proletariat. Those accounts will be demanded of them and they will have to pay them with blood.

The Soviet people will call them to account for what happened to the cause and heritage of Great October, of Lenin and Stalin, for what happened to the real friends of the Soviet Union and of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, and, in the first place, to great China and heroic Albania which are giving tit-for-tat to imperialism and modern revisionism, which are defending Marxism-Leninism, revolution and socialism, for what

happened to Dimitrov's Bulgaria, to Rumania, Hungary, Poland and the other countries where the revisionists have come to power.

Is it the Dubcek clique that brought about this situation? The Dubcheks, the Gomulkas and the Novotnys are active participants in a great tragedy which was played at the expense of communism and of the peoples following Stalin's death. But the big saturnalia of treachery was opened and led by the Soviet revisionist traitors. It was opened by them with the 20th Congress and with Khrushchov, with the monstrous slanders against Stalin, with the Soviet—U.S. counterrevolutionary alliance, with the perfidious treachery against the People's Republic and the Communist Party of China, against Albania and her Party of Labor, and with a thousand and one other treacheries.

This we do not forget, the Soviet people do not forget it, the Marxist-Leninists throughout the world do not forget it. The saturnalia of treachery is being kept up by the Soviet revisionists, with U.S. imperialism as a dancing partner, these two are our worst and most dangerous enemies in the world. These two have kissed and tightly embraced each other. The Soviet revisionists are most brazenly crying out that the Dubcek clique is endangering socialism, that it is joining the capitalists, while they themselves have placed the Soviet Union and the satellite countries where they are still ruling under the yoke of U.S. imperialism and are fighting together in order to place the whole world under their yoke.

We ask you: have you ever put those questions

which you are putting to the Dubcek clique in the ill-famed Warsaw letter to yourselves? For when the day of the great trial of revolution against you comes those questions will surely not be as mild as these but they will be as piercing as poniards.

But whatever you will do is an exposure for you, because everything of yours is a bluff, is unprincipled, you are drowned in internal and external contradictions, every stride you make is a stride towards the abyss into which you will break your neck. Treachery has caught you by your neck and your foot and does not release you. Nobody likes traitors. You are doomed to the gallows and the bullet. You are now boasting and you think that you are strong, for you have the force of the arms of a great state. But you are mistaken. You are of the most timorous, and with your weapons you can intimidate only men and women of weak nerves. You are well aware that the strength of which you are bragging cannot come to and match the strength of the peoples, the strength of the proletariat, the strength of the bolsheviks who will one day, and not a very distant one, wipe you out of the earth's face.

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